

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1779.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

AMERICANUS, in your last, has favoured the public with a description of himself as a preface to his piece. "I am, says he, neither a Member of Congress or of the Assembly of this State, or of any other, but a private citizen, in moderate circumstances in point of fortune, and whose political principles have never been questioned." All this may be very true, and yet nothing to the purpose; neither can the declaration be admitted either as a positive or negative proof of what his principles are. They may be good, or they may not, and yet be so well known as not to be doubted by those who know the writer. Joseph Galloway formerly wrote under the signature of *Americanus*, and tho' every honest man condemns his principles, yet nobody pretends to question them. When a writer, and especially an anonymous one, really means to declare his political principles as a reinforcement to his argument, he ought to be full, clear and decisive, but this declaration is so ambiguously constructed and so unmeaningly applied, that it may be used by any and every person either within or without the enemy's lines, for it does not declare what his principles are, but that, be they what they may, they are not questioned.

Before I proceed, I cannot help taking notice of another inconsistency in his publication of last week. "In my last," says he, "I said that it was very unhappy that this question has been touched on or agitated at all at this time, to which, continues he, I will now add, it is particularly so, that it is become a subject of discussion in the public papers." This is very extraordinary from the very man who first brought it into the public papers. A short piece or two, on the importance of fisheries in general, were anonymously published some time ago; but as a matter of treaty debate in Congress, or as a matter of right in itself, with the arguments and grounds on which they proceeded, *Americanus* is originally chargeable with the inconvenience he pretends to lament. I with some others had heard, or perhaps knew, that such a subject was in debate, and tho' I always laid myself out to give it a meeting in the papers when ever it should appear, I never hinted a thought that might tend to start it.

"To permit the public," says *Americanus*, "to be made acquainted with what are to be the ultimate demands in a proposed treaty is really something new and extraordinary, if not impolitic and absurd."—There is a compound of folly and arrogance in this declaration, which deserves to be severely censured. Had he said, that to publish all the arguments of Congress, on which any claim in a proposed treaty are founded or objected to, might be inconvenient and in some cases impolitic, he could have been nearly right; but the ultimate demand itself ought to be made known, together with the rights and reasons on which that demand is founded.

But who is this gentleman who undertakes to say, that to permit the public to be made acquainted is really impolitic and absurd? And to this question I will add, that if he distinguishes Congress into one body, and the public into another, I should be glad to know in what situation he places himself, so as not to be subject to his own charge of absurdity. If he belongs to the former, he has, according to his own position, a right to know but not to tell, and if to the latter, he has neither a right to know nor to tell, and yet in some character or other he has done both. If this gentleman's political principles were never questioned before, I think they ought to be questioned now; for a man must be a strange character indeed, whom no known character can suit.

I am the more inclined to suspect *Americanus*, because he most illiberally, and in contradiction to every thing sensible and reasonable, endeavoured, in his former piece, to insinuate that Governor Johnstone had bribed a party in Congress to insist on the right of the United States to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland. An insinuation so impolitic and absurd, so wide and foreign to the purpose of Governor Johnstone's commission, can only be understood the contrary way; namely, that he had bribed somebody or other to insist that the right should not be insisted on.

The expression of Governor Johnstone, as printed in the English papers, is literally this. "I do not, says he, mean to disavow I have had transactions, where other means have been used besides persuasion." Governor Johnstone was in no places in America but Philadelphia and New-York, and these other means must have been used in one or other, or both of these places. We have had evidence of one application of his, with an offer of ten thousand guineas, which was refused, and treated with the disdain it deserved; for the offer of a bribe contains in it, to all men of spirit, the substance of an affront. But it is strange indeed, if the one that was refused was the only one that was offered. Let any person read *Americanus* in your paper of June 23, and if he can after that acquit him of all suspicion, he must be charitable indeed.

But why does not *Americanus* declare who he is. This is no time for concealment, neither are the presses, tho' free, to become the vehicles of disguised poison. I have had my eye on that signature these two months past, and to what lengths the gentleman meant to go himself can best decide. In his first piece he loosely introduced his intended politics, and put himself in a situation to make further advances. His second was a rapid progress, and his last a retreat. The difference between the second and the last is visible. In the former of those two he endeavours to invalidate the right of the United States to fish

on the Banks of Newfoundland, because, forsooth, it was not mentioned in any of the former charters. It is very extraordinary that these same charters, which marked but and were the instruments of our dependence, should now be introduced as describing the line of our independence. In the same piece *Americanus* likewise says, "it is a question whether the subjects of these States had any other right to that fishery, than what they derived from being the subjects of Great-Britain." If this be not advocating the cause of the enemy, I know not what is. It is news-paper advice to them to insist on an exclusive right to the fisheries, by insinuating ours to be only a derivative one from them; which, had it been the case, as it is not, would have been very improper doctrine to preach at the first instance of a negotiation. If they have any right, let them find those rights out themselves. We shall have enough to do to look to our own side of the question, and ought not to admit persons among us to join force with the enemy either in arms or argument.

Whether *Americanus* found himself approaching a stormy latitude, and fearing for the safety of his bark, thought proper to tack about in time, or whether he has changed his appetite, and become an epicure in fish, or his principles, and become an advocate for America, must be left to his own decision; but in his last week's publication he has surrendered the grounds of his former one, and changed the argument from a matter of right to a matter of supposed convenience only. He no more speaks of our right to the fisheries as a derivative right from Britain, in consequence of our formerly being subjects. Not a syllable of the charters, whose silence he had produced as invalidating or negating our independent right. Neither has he endeavoured to support, or offered to renew, what he had before asserted—namely, that we were not in possession of the right of fishing at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the signing the treaties of Paris; but he has admitted a theorem which I had advanced in opposition to his suggestions, and which no man can contradict, viz. that our right to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland is a natural right. Now, if our right is natural, it could not be derived from subjection, and as we never can but by our own voluntary consent be put out of the possession of a natural national right, tho' by the temporary events of war we may be put out of the enjoyment of such a right, and as the British fishery Act of Parliament in seventy-six to exclude us was no act of ours, and universally denied by us, therefore, from his own admission, he has contradicted himself, and allowed that we were as fully in possession of the right of fishing on those Banks, both at the time of the declaration of independence, and at the time of signing the treaties of Paris, as at any period preceding them.

That he has admitted the natural right in his last piece, in contradiction to his supposed derivative right in his former one, will appear from two or three quotations I shall make.

1st. He says, "The giving up our right to this object (the fisheries) and the making an express demand to have it guaranteed to us, or the passing it over in silence in negotiation, are distinct things."

2d. "I am well assured," says he, "that there is not a member in Congress any ways disposed to give up or relinquish our right to the Newfoundland fishery."

The "right" here admitted cannot be a right derived from subjection, because we are no longer British subjects; neither can it be a right conveyed by charters, because we not only know no charters now, but those charters we

* I shall, in this place, quote the argument I used in my former publication of June 30, in reply to what *Americanus* had advanced respecting the right, the charters, and our situation at the time of the declaration of independence and the signing of the treaties of Paris.—

"*Americanus* has placed all his arguments the wrong way, and drawn the contrary conclusions to what he ought to have done. He doubts the right of the States to fish, because it is not mentioned in any of the charters. Whereas, had it been mentioned, it might have been contended that the right in America was only derivative, and been given as an argument that the original right lay in Britain. Therefore the silence of the charters, added to the undisturbed practice of fishing, admit the right to exist in America naturally, and not by grant, and in Britain only consequentially; for Britain did not possess the fisheries independent of America, but in consequence of her dominions in America. Her claiming territory here was her title-deed to the fisheries, in the same manner that Spain claims Falkland's Island, by possessing the Spanish continent, and therefore the right of Britain to those fisheries was derived through America, and not the right of America through Britain. Wedded to the continent, she inherited its fortunes of islands and fisheries, but divorced therefrom, she ceases her pretensions."

What *Americanus* means by saying, that "it cannot be pretended we were in the possession and enjoyment of that right, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of signing the treaties of Paris," I am at a loss to conceive; for the right being natural in America, and not derivative, could never cease; and though by the events of war she was at that time dispossessed of the immediate enjoyment, she could not be dispossessed of the right, and needed no other proofs of her title than custom and situation.

used to know are silent on the matter in question. It must therefore be a natural right. Neither does the situation of America and Britain admit of any other explanation, because they are, with respect to each other, in a state of nature, not being even within the law of nations; for the law of nations is the law of treaties, compounded with customary usage, and between America and Britain there is yet no treaty, nor any national custom established.

But the third quotation I shall make from his last piece will prove, from his own words, his assent to the natural right which I contended for in behalf of these States, and which he, in his former piece, impliedly disowned, by putting our whole right on a question, and making our former subjection the grounds on which that question stood.

"I drew no conclusion," says he, "to exclude these States, or bar them from the right which by nature they are entitled to with others, as well to the fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland as to those in the ocean at large." As he now admits a natural right, and appears to contend for it, I ask, why then was his former piece published, and why was our right there put in the lowest terms possible? He does not in that piece even hint, or appear to think of, or suppose such a thing as a natural right, but takes the issue on a question which does not apply to the case, and went as far as a man dared to go, in saying we had no right at all. From all this twisting and turning, this advancing and retreating, and appearing to own at last what he impliedly disowned at first, I think myself justified in drawing this conclusion, that either *Americanus* does not know how to conduct an argument, or he intended to be a traitor if he dared.

The natural right of the United States to those fisheries is either *subole* or in part. If to the whole, she can admit a participation to other nations. If to a part, she, in consequence of her natural right to partake, claims her share therein, which is for as much as she can catch and carry away. Nature, in her distribution of favors, seems to have appointed these fisheries as a property to the northern division of America, from Florida upwards, and therefore our claim of an exclusive right seems to be rationally and confidently founded; but our natural right to what we can catch is clear, absolute and positive.

Had *Americanus* intended no more than to consider our claim, whether it should be made or not, as a matter of convenience only, which is the stage he has now brought it to, he ought by no means to have made even the slightest stroke at the right itself; because to omit making the claim in the treaty, and to assign the doubtfulness of the right as a reason for the omission, is to surrender the fisheries upon the insufficiency of the pretension, and of consequence to exclude ourselves from the practice by the silence of the treaty, and from the right by the reasons upon record.

Had I time to laugh over my fish, I could in this place set *Americanus* up to very agreeable ridicule. He has all this while been angling without a bait, and endeavouring to deceive with an empty hook, and yet this man says he understands fishing as well as any man in America. "Very few," says he, "and I speak it without vanity, are better acquainted with the fisheries than myself." If this be true, which I hope it is not, it is the best reason that can be given for relinquishing them, and if made known would, on the other hand, be a great inducement to Britain to cede the whole right, because by our being possessed of a right without knowing how to use it, she would be under no apprehensions of our thinning the ocean, and we should only go out with our vessels to buy, and not to catch.

If *Americanus* wished to persuade the Americans to say nothing about the fisheries in a treaty with Britain, he ought, as a politician of some kind or other, to have baited his hook with a plausible something, and instead of telling them that their right was doubtful, he should have assured them it was indisputable, that Britain never meant to question it, that it was needless to say any thing about it, that all nations knew our rights, and naturally meant to acknowledge them. But he, like a wifeacre, has run against the post instead of running past it, and has, by the arguments he has used, produced a necessity for doing the very thing he was writing to prevent; and yet this man says he understands fishing as well as any man in America—It must be a cod indeed that should be caught by him!

Philadelphia, July 12, 1779.

N. B. This subject to be concluded in our next.

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harness. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD'S, Watch-Maker, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEWIS.

IN COMMITTEE, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779.
RESOLVED,

That the following plan for raising money for the purpose of stopping the emissions be published, for the consideration of the community, and that the Printers in the several States be requested to insert the same in their papers.

To our FELLOW-CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,

A General Town-Meeting held in the State-House Yard, the 25th of May last, for the laudable purpose of lowering and regulating prices, and redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency, you were pleased to invest this Committee with discretionary powers to carry your said resolves into execution. We have to the utmost of our power endeavoured to fulfil your expectations, and earnestly pressed with an anxiety to render every real service in our power, we beg leave to submit the following to your judgment and consideration, that you may be enabled to give your opinion thereon at the next Town-Meeting.

Should it meet with your approbation, we shall then think ourselves sufficiently authorized to present it in your name to His Excellency the President and Council, who, together with the Hon. House of Assembly, will, we are persuaded, give to it every assistance which the interest and happiness of the State may require.

As Fellow-Citizens we take the liberty of remarking, that hitherto our currency has enabled us to make head against our enemies, and our efforts have been blessed with extraordinary success. But the quantity is now become too great for circulation, and to emit more is to add ruin to the whole. In this case, either the practice of emitting must be stopped, and the just value of the present quantity ascertained, or the whole must be laid aside until the conclusion of the war, and new methods fallen on for carrying it on.

We need not mention the impossibility of prosecuting the war without money, and since we have a sufficiency for every good purpose, we certainly do not want hearts to part with it, or judgment to see our true interests.—The universal cry is, "Stop the emissions."—But in order to do this, some practicable and expeditious methods must be fallen on for collecting in a large and immediate supply, to defray the necessary expenses.

Taxation, in its present state, is too slow, and to borrow loans on interest, is to load our shoulders with a debt annually multiplying, and which ourselves at last must pay, or sink beneath the weight of. Look on the condition of countries burthened with debts on interest; see them continually poor—for ever paying, yet for ever in debt; and learn by their example to shun an evil at once dishonourable and destructive.

To the spirit of liberty—to the love of glorious patriotism, we first owed our opposition to the tyranny of Britain, and became an independent people; and though the contest has been long and the conflict severe, yet those same principles which thus gave us being as a nation, are still able to give success to our politics, and triumph to our arms.—The coal, long oppressed and threatened with suffocation, is yet alive, and tho' checked in its lustre, will rekindle with a touch. Remember the spirit that broke out at the affair of Lexington—call to mind the times that are past, when no selfish thought engrossed our care, and every fordid soul withdrew and trembled. Those, tho' recent, are to us the days of our antiquity, and though chequered with misfortune, were periods of renown.

For once let us look back with virtuous envy, and endeavour to recover the vigor we have lost.—Our strength, our wealth, our honors are staked upon it. It is the palladium of our rights and liberties—the political "one thing needful." Let us then without hesitation or debate expel from ourselves, from our councils and from our country, every thought and measure which tends to lessen or oppose it. Let us rekindle the flame of seventy-six, and know no other ambition than to excel in public service, no other avarice than for public good.

Much has been said and written on the state of our currency. Scheme after scheme has been proposed in vain, and months have been wasted without success. An unreasonable attention to private interest, or an unaccountable inattention to public good, has hitherto frustrated almost every measure for relief, and led us blindly on to the edge of national ruin. Emissions have been suffered to increase till they have exhausted their own abilities, and while we are debating on the means of recovery, the evil continues to accumulate.

In this stage of the disease, something must be done, and that something must be sudden and effectual. The greater the danger the more glorious the redemption, and as there is no situation so alarming, no condition so threatening, but the united efforts of a determined people are equal thereto, so in the present instance we have only to say it shall be done, and the business is half accomplished. Evils that can be remedied by consent, are evils at command, and the first and principal thing wanting is a practicable line to act in.

Taxation, as we have already remarked, is not in the present instance sufficiently expeditious, and to induce persons to lend money, by promises of exorbitant interest, is not only to dishonor a virtuous cause, by applying to our vices for support, but is adding distress to our country by feeding the disease which occasioned it. Yet money must be had, that the emissions may be stopped.

The scheme we have now to propose appears to be easy, effectual, and capable of being quickly executed, and if heartily and immediately gone into, will remedy all the evils complained of, and that in a manner truly honorable, and perfectly suited to the interest both of the country and the individual.

First. That no money be emitted by Congress after the last day of September next.

Secondly. That a revenue be raised by subscriptions, to be solicited from house to house, for the service of the United States, for three years, on the following terms and conditions.

First. Each subscriber to enter his name and place, and against it the sum subscribed, to pay one third at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Secondly. The subscription to bear no interest, but in lieu thereof, the yearly amount of each subscriber's taxes, during the said three years, to be transmitted to the office, and placed opposite to the sum he shall have subscribed, and if at the expiration of three years his subscription exceed the amount of all his taxes, the balance to be paid to him within the space of six months, or bear interest till it can be paid, or go on till his future taxes be equal thereto.

Thirdly. The name, place and sum of each subscriber, unless otherwise desired, to be copied off and engrossed on books of vellum, and placed with the records of each State, and remain there for ever.

Fourthly. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum subscribed in each State to be sent to Congress, on or before the first day of September next, and each State to appoint their own Treasury Delegate, who, with others so nominated, shall be Trustees of the whole loan; and shall take receipts of Congress, for the several sums which Congress shall draw upon them for, and transmit copies thereof to each State, together with printed quarterly accounts of all expenditures, and the uses to which they shall be applied.

We conceive that a plan of this kind suits itself to all ranks and circumstances of people, without producing inconvenience to any. It agrees with our situation, our interest and our principles, because we want the emissions stopped, the quantity of money reduced, the value of it supported, and the patriotism of the cause maintained.

The defence of America has hitherto stood on honorable grounds, and all the means for continuing that defence, whether by raising men or money, must have some correspondence with the original cause. In constructing plans for raising money by loans, we must either consider men as subscribing thereto for the sake of the interest or the honour. An interest of six per cent. is not, in the present state of things, a sufficient inducement to a mere moneyed man, and as it carries with it an appearance of lucrative temptation, is not, on the other hand, sufficiently honourable to the moneyed patriot; and thus being imperfect both in the temptation and the reputation, is liable to fail in its application to both.

To offer high and exorbitant interests frequently creates a doubtfulness of the security, and operates as effectually against borrowing from one cause, as very low interests do from the other. But the plan we propose to your consideration is free of all these embarrassments, and mutually suits with our principles, our honour and our advantage. An exemption from taxation is the best security a man can receive, because he becomes the holder of that security himself. Our public and private interest is likewise promoted, because in raising a revenue by this means, the country is not burthened with new debts, and consequently our future taxes will be less, and the value of our independence increased.

This plan will neither oppose or interfere with any other. Those who chuse to subscribe to the loans already proposed by the Hon. Congress, may nevertheless be inclined to promote an honorary one. But we are persuaded there are thousands of our fellow citizens, whom a plan of this kind may suit which no other will, and we think that every eligible method ought now to be attempted, which may enable us to put a stop to the emissions.

Could a prompt payment of three years taxes be generally made throughout the United States, the benefits therefrom would be great and numerous.

First. The emissions would be stopped, the quantity of money reduced, and the remainder would have the same value as the whole.

Secondly. The prices of every article would naturally be lowered.

Thirdly. The enemy, seeing we were provided with a three years supplies already in hand, would be beaten from that frivolous hope they have so long dwelt upon, namely—that of our failing from a want of money. We ourselves should be relieved from a variety of uneasy apprehensions, respecting the state of our currency, and the renewed life which such a measure would inspire, together with the amity and friendship which such a universal consent would recreate, would give us the appearance of a new people, and fix us on a new foundation, both of strength and concord.

Our fellow-citizens will please to accept this plan and proposal from us, as naturally connected with the principal object of our appointment, that of redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency.

Published by order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

Committee-Room, July 8, 1779.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

IT is truly surprising, that among the number of authors and subjects which engage the attention of the public, the condition and prospects of the officers of the army should not have been touched upon. Perhaps that modesty which ever accompanies true courage, or a sense of conscious worth, which cannot bend even in appearance to public solicitation, may have kept them silent, as there are certainly many among them very capable of doing justice to the subject. I am not an officer, nor have I any connection with them but in common with all my countrymen: I am therefore disinterested in the declaration I make, that it appears to me more real virtue and genuine patriotism has been displayed by this order of men in the present contest, than any other in America. It is truly remarkable, that amidst all the vicissitudes of fortune which have attended this struggle for liberty and empire, no character of any considerable trust or consequence in the army has betrayed it, either by openly joining the enemy, or secret treachery; and yet there have been many critical situations, in which a traitor in our military councils would have ruined America. What other class of men among us can boast as much? If to this fidelity, unparalleled in civil wars, are added their perseverance, patience and fortitude, amidst wants of every kind, their attachment and obedience to their superiors, and general good behaviour to the inhabitants, I think we may justly say, they would do honour to any country or nation under Heaven. And I am fully persuaded, that virtues which now pass among us undistinguished and unnoticed, because they are so common, will adorn the history of the present times, and be the admiration of posterity. In other armies, discontent, mutiny and sedition are the certain consequences of want of pay, cloathing, or other failure in the engagements of government—but not so in the armies of America, though it is well known their pay is now scarcely equal to their smallest wants. When other supplies have been attempted, a confined trade, exorbitant prices, and various disappointments, have prevented their being sufficient or regular, and yet they have borne with cheerfulness every failure, giving their countrymen who remain at home full credit for every exertion, whether successful or not. May we not suppose, that if more gratitude and attention had been shewn to soldiers, we should have read and heard much less of their opposition to civil authority, and overturning governments. Is there not reason to fear, that when their services were no longer necessary, they have been slighted and put off with compensations and rewards

far short of their real merits. Hence, stung with the neglect and ingratitude of their country, they have not rested with merely doing themselves justice, but proceeded to extremities, which otherwise they would have abhorred. I protest I do not know an object on earth more truly deserving the veneration of mankind than a veteran soldier, whose youth, strength and life have been devoted to his country in a cause like ours. It is therefore not a mere duty of generosity or honour, but of substantial justice, for the several states to devise some plan, by which these brave men may be assured that the days of peace shall not be spent in dishonourable poverty or servile dependence. I do not speak of wounded and disabled officers merely, they have every claim upon us; but others, who, under some circumstance or other, are disqualified or disabled to begin civil life with advantageous prospects.

There are many, whose constitutions are impaired in the service.—Others, who, by absence, have lost the several interests upon which they expected to rise in life. The Merchant has lost his correspondents, the Lawyer his clients, the Doctor his patients.—The acquisition of military knowledge has diverted all from the improvement of their minds and estates, while others have stepped in and taken possession of those places and advantages they would otherwise have occupied, with as great or perhaps greater credit. There is also another circumstance deserving attention. It was necessary to form civil governments during the war.—The proper divisions of civil and military power have deprived them of their just share of the offices of honour and profit, and yet those offices would have been of little value to their present possessors, if there had been no army to defend and support them. In every view, therefore, they have made such sacrifices, and rendered such services, as must constrain us to think seriously of some farther provision for them, if we are not utterly unmindful of what is due to them and ourselves.—And when they see their grateful country adding to their laurels the substantial comforts of life and enjoyment of society, they will prove the noblest support of civil government, and blending the characters of citizen and soldier, will reflect equal lustre on both.

In some future paper I will offer to the public a scheme for this purpose, not oppressive to the farmer or citizen, and yet honourable and advantageous to the officer and soldier.—In the mean time I would wish to impress this sentiment as strongly as possible upon my countrymen, *That a liberal, generous treatment of our officers and soldiers will be found the soundest policy, the truest justice, and, in the end, the best economy.*

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, July 1.

Friday last the privateer ship General Putnam, Captain Saltonstall, belonging to New-London, arrived in this port from a successful cruise, having taken six prizes, one of which freighted with invalids, a leg or an arm each, bound from New-York for the island of Tyranny, he permitted to be presented to their master, three others arrived in safe ports, and a snow from Liverpool for New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods, he brought in with him. The other prize, a brig, from Liverpool, arrived here last Saturday evening.

Thursday last arrived in port, a brig loaded with provisions, and some dry goods. She was one among a number from Ireland, bound to New-York; but not inclining to prosecute their intended voyage, they concerted a plan, left them in the night, and proceeded accordingly.

No less than 6000 barrels of provisions, captured from the enemy, have arrived in this State, within ten days past.

NEW-LONDON, July 1.

Sabbath evening arrived a sloop, prize to the Hancock. She was from St. Eustatia, but last from Georgia, which she left about the 15th of June, bound to New-York. From what we can collect from the prisoners it appears, that they had received no intelligence from their army before Charlestown for a considerable time before they failed; but accounts were circulating that their army had met with a rebuff.

Last Monday a sloop, bound from Halifax to New-York, was sent into port by the Revenge.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Halifax, laden with fish, potatoes, oil, &c. prize to the Beaver, Hancock and Young Cromwell privateers. On board the brig was a British Commissary of prisoners.

FISH-KILL, July 8.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Salem, July 3.

"Yesterday morning, about sun rise, a detachment of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, consisting of 90 men, commanded by Colonel Sheldon, posted near Poundridge meeting-house, were notified of the advance of the enemy by our videttes; our horses being previously saddled and bridled, the men were ordered immediately to mount. As soon as we were paraded, the enemy's horse were discovered rapidly advancing, about 360 or 400 in number. The enemy having drove in our advanced parties, they began the charge on the detachment, which, from the great superiority of the enemy, was obliged to move off. The enemy pushed hard on our rear for more than two miles, in the course of which a scattering fire was kept up between their advance and our rear, and a constant charge with the sword. The country through which we passed being very mountainous and rocky, caused many of our horses to blunder and fall, which occasioned some to fall into the hands of the enemy. We immediately collected some of the militia, and began to pursue the enemy, following them below North-Castle church. They moved off with such great precipitation, that we could not come up with them. Before the enemy moved off they burnt the meeting-house at Poundridge, the dwelling-house of Major Lockwood, together with nearly all his furniture, and the house of Benjamin Hays at Bedford. They, as usual, plundered most of the houses they came to, and set fire to several other houses, which were fortunately extinguished.

"Our loss, on this occasion, was 10 wounded, 8 missing, and 12 horses missing. The enemy's loss, 1 killed, wounded uncertain, 4 prisoners, 4 horses taken, and one ditto killed."

CHATHAM, July 6.

By late intelligence from the western army, we find they are altering their rout. A road is cleared round the lake to enable a party to penetrate to St. John's; while others are to seize Ojivegocha, so that we may soon hear from our friends in Montreal.

Last Tuesday night about 40 regulars, and as many refugees, from Staten-Island, made an excursion to Rahway and Woodbridge, where they shot Captain Skinner, of the militia, and took off about 15 of the inhabitants,

among which were Capt. Samuel Mecker, of the light-horse, and Capt. Christopher Marsh; but by the timely exertions of a few militia, who collected immediately, they were refrained from committing any further mischief. Several of them were wounded, one of whom fell into our hands, and expired the same day.

We hear from Brunswick, that last Wednesday night a party from that place brought off of Staten-Island, Col. Cortelyou, and Mr. William Smith, late of Smith's Farms, Woodbridge. The latter was a prisoner with us last summer for high treason, but being admitted to bail, deserted to the enemy again.

They also took a sloop in the Narrows, but the wind and tide being against them, they were unable to bring her off. They stripped her of several valuable articles.

ANNA POLIS, July 9.

Captain John McKirdy, in the brig Tom Johnson, arrived here this morning from Nantz, but last from Brest, which port he left about the first of May, under convoy of five ships of the line, three frigates, and seventy transports, said to have on board from ten to fifteen thousand men, and bound for Martinico. He parted with them in the latitude of Madeira. Captain McKirdy, in company with the ship General Washington, arrived in Patowmack, fell in off our capes with a small privateer of 6 guns and 25 men, which they took and brought in with them.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Graison, on board the Chester galley, to his Excellency our Governor.

"On Monday morning (the 28th of June) we weighed and stood out to sea; at eight o'clock saw a ship and a schooner standing in for Cape Henry, and immediately gave them chase, till within about two leagues of them; they then tacked and stood towards us, which gave me an opportunity of getting nearer the Cape, and in shoal water; when we were about three leagues from Cape Charles, and four miles from the ship, it fell almost calm. I then anchored, hoping the would have done the same, but she still kept under way; finding the tide driving her farther from us, as soon as the people had died, which was half past two o'clock in the afternoon, we weighed, and rowed down on her; at 4 we fired a shot, which she returned with a broad-side; in about ten minutes the action became general, and continued without intermission till after sun-set, when the wind sprung fresh up southerly; she then made all the sail in her power, and stood to sea; we continued the chase till near ten o'clock, at which time she was quite out of gun-shot; we then hauled in for the land. She was quite a clean ship, just out of port, mounted with 18 4 and 6 pounders, and two stern chafes on one deck, 4 carriage guns and several swivels on the quarter deck and fore-castle. I have the greatest pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that the officers and men behaved with great conduct and bravery, and that we had not one man killed or wounded, except Capt. Dashiell, who received a slight wound on his hip bone by a cannon ball."

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, dated Monday Morning, July 5, 1779.

"The enemy have landed 2000 men on the west side of New-Haven. An express this moment arrived to Col. Whiting, with an account that our people were collected at the Meeting-house, and there expected to engage."

"Twelve o'clock. Another express is arrived. A part of the enemy (600) have been repulsed at the bridge, one mile and a half from New-Haven. Their main body, it is said, consists of 3000. Forty sail now anchored off New-Haven harbour."

"One o'clock. An express again says the enemy had been repulsed three times by the Milford militia, who were assembled at a bridge, which the enemy meant to pass; that they were compelled to turn, and went with their whole force round to the town by the powder-mills. The militia are gathering from all parts, and determined to oppose them."

"Six o'clock. We have intelligence of the enemy being in the town of New-Haven. They entered it at one o'clock. Our people still gathering, and firmly hope to dispossess them this night."

"Tuesday morning, eight o'clock. Nothing has yet been done. The enemy remain in possession of New-Haven. Great numbers of our people have collected."

Extract of a letter from Fish-Kill, dated July 8.
"This moment the Eastern Post arrived, confirming the report of the enemy's having been at New-Haven, and that they were obliged to retreat with loss."

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and useful Officer at Camp, dated July 6, 1779, to his Friend in this City.

"Friendship, and a persuasion that you still love military matters, induce me to furnish you with a general, though imperfect account of the present state of the two armies."

"The main body of the army lies in the Clove, near Smith's tavern. The light infantry at the Forest of Dean, twelve miles from Stony Point to the westward of the Highlands. A detachment of infantry, annexed to Major Lee's corps, lie at Haverstraw, chiefly with a view to protect the country from the depredations of light small parties. General Heath, it is said, commands on the east side of Hudson's river, Gen. McDougal superintends the works at West Point, and will command the fort in case of an attack. A detachment of the British army possess King's Ferry. Stony Point, which you must recollect is their strong hold, Col. Johnston commands in it, and has under him, the 17th British, one company of Robinson's corps of Refugees, and 100 Highlanders. The 33d, the remainder of Robinson's corps and 200 Highlanders compose the garrison at Verplank's Point, under the command of Col. Webster."

"A detachment of troops ordered from Rhode-Island, was countermanded on their passage down the Sound. The main body of the royal army is (or perhaps I should say was) encamped in the vicinity of Kingsbridge. On the 28th of June Sir Henry Clinton left New-York—his baggage was sent out the preceding evening to Philips's. The same morning a number of cruisers sailed for the Capes of Delaware; and the whole body of transports stood up the Sound. It is presumable, that their design is to receive the main army or a detachment for some eastern expedition. General Clinton by his movements is in full possession of Westchester county, and has taken a situation in which he may refresh his army. The principle on which Sir Henry seems to conduct his movements, is to render the supply of our army as difficult as possible. He has nothing offensive at present in his composition, and the attack on West-Point was ideal. The strength of the army forbad it, had he been certain of success, the sure loss of men would not have been compensated by victory. He might have gained possession of the river, but his army would have been so reduced, as to have obliged him to a

state of inactivity during the remainder of the campaign. Had he been baffled in the attempt he would have been totally ruined.—The Cork fleet had not arrived on the 28th, nor had the April packets. The army under the immediate command of Gen. Clinton is computed by the best judges to be about 10,000. No official dispatches had been received by the British Commander since February. It is certain that a British Captain had several packages for members of Congress—he persists in an obstinate denial, but a Mr. Wallace, merchant, deposes, that he saw the packets. The Captain is now confined in provost.

"A vessel in 5 weeks from Liverpool mentions the sailing of 3000 troops from Britain for Barbados. An equal number of the forces under Gen. Grant are to be detached to the grand army—they are hourly expected."

"I am at perfect Lent.—The enemy never venture out of their lines—This war may last for many years to come. I wish our preparations were more vigorous, and that a spirit of false economy was totally banished."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated June 31.

"All kinds of goods have fallen (I mean necessities) 25 per cent. within a fortnight."

On Sunday last arrived here the Brig Holker, Captain Gaddis, from St. Eustatia. On his passage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and sent her into Egg harbour; the Captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his Most Christian Majesty, are in possession of the Island of St. Vincents; he also spoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, consisting of ten sail, all well.

The same day arrived here the schooner—Captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogheads of Jamaica spirits.

And on Monday last arrived in this river, a large ship of 300 tons burthen, loaded with melasses and sugar, retaken from the enemy by Captain James Montgomery, in the State ship General Green.

A City Court will be held at the Court House on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning. Public Housekeepers, who were recommended for licences at the Sessions in July last, and who intend continuing the business of Public Housekeeping, are to apply by petition to this Court for new recommendations, and immediately after the Courts to proceed to take out their licences.

The Legislature of Massachusetts-Bay have laid an embargo, and prohibited the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and other provisions, from any seaport within that State, which commenced the 2d of June last, and is to continue till the 16th of November next.

By authentic accounts just received from Col. Broadhead, Commander at Fort Pitt, we find that the Wyandots, Attawaps, Chipawaws, and several other nations, have made such overtures of peace, as denote an entire change among most of the hostile Indians to the westward. Fourteen Cherokees, with the head warrior of Chota, called the Raven, was at Cohocking, the town of the Delawares, who were lately on a visit to Congress. They all discovered the most friendly disposition, and proposed a visit to Pittsburg. Captain Bird, now Commandant at Detroit, had set out with a party to attack Fort Laurens, but finding the Indians utterly averse to joining in the enterprise, he had returned.

The Mingoes seem wavering, but the Senecas yet remain hostile. Intelligence having been received about three weeks ago, that a party was on their way to attack our settlements, Captain Brady of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, with 20 white-men and a young Delaware Chief, all painted like Indians, set out to meet them; but the Indians had passed them, and in their progress killed a soldier between Fort Crawford and Fort Hand, and proceeded to Sawickly settlements, where they killed a woman and four children, and took two children prisoners. Capt. Brady pursued the party and fell in with 7 of them, about 15 miles above Kittanning, where the Indians had chosen an advantageous situation. However he immediately attacked them. Their Captain, a considerable warrior of the Munsey tribe, was killed, and several badly wounded, as appeared from their bloody tracks. Capt. Brady retook six horses, the two children who were prisoners, the scalps they had got, and all their plunder: He also took all their guns, tomahawks and match-coats, which they had thrown off in their flight. Captain Brady distinguished himself on the occasion, as well as the young Delaware. Lieutenant Harding, an officer of merit and a great partisan, had also gone out with 11 men to retaliate upon the Seneca towns some of the barbarities which they have been long exercising upon our distressed frontiers.

Lieut. Col. Bayard with 120 rank and file was erecting a strong stockade fort at Kittanning, a place rendered famous in the Indian wars, from the gallant and well conducted expedition by General Armstrong some years ago, which, after a long war and much bloodshed, gave peace to the frontiers. This fort with a suitable garrison it is supposed will afford great security to Bedford and Westmoreland counties, provided scouts are kept out to keep the Indians in alarm. The Shawanese and Mahickans lately sent in a white belt to Fort Pitt, imploring peace and pity. Fort Pitt and its dependencies have a plentiful supply of provisions, and every thing wears a very favourable aspect in that quarter. Col. Broadhead's prudent conduct has recommended him highly to the inhabitants of that country, and we have the most flattering prospects, that from his vigilance and soldierly conduct, the distressed inhabitants will find that comfort and security to which they have been long strangers.

We also learn from Fort-Pitt, that a Shawanese town called Challocothy had been lately attacked by the Americans, supposed to be some of the gallant Colonel Clarke's troops. Three chiefs were killed in the attack, besides many others of inferior note. A great deal of Indian plunder and a number of horses were taken, and the town burnt. That these troops, making with the Indians about 80 or 90, were a little on this side Sandusky building a fort. Col. Clarke's success seems to have given such life and spirit of enterprise to all the troops and inhabitants of the back country, as has totally changed the face of affairs. All is dependency and terror on the part of our enemies, vigour and alacrity on our part. So that the reduction of Detroit is now talked of as a matter of certainty next campaign.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the saddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right shoulder with a horse shoe, and on the left a mark not plain; also a black mare colt, with a star in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is desirous to come, pay charges, and take them away.

July 10, 1779.

HENRY CEELE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the space of six months, to set off from Reading on every Tuesday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thursday after, with the Newspapers and earliest Intelligence.

All persons who may have Letters to send or to receive, are requested to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS's, at the sign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER's, the corner of Race and Second-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Postage to be paid on the receipt of delivery of all Letters, &c. and subscriptions taken in at said MEARS's and RASER's, for the carriage of the Newspapers.

Reading, June 26, 1779.

JAMES COTTER.

JOHN MEARS, does leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a House of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accustomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceased, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court-house, now the sign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horse. All those who please to favour him with their custom shall be kindly entertained, by

The Public's very humble servant, JOHN MEARS.

* * All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Post, committed to his care, shall be duly and carefully attended to.

Lancaster, July 3, 1779.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, 2 coats, a light faggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trousers, 3 good shirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dress, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaster, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

The said Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

Chester County, July 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, An Act to compel certain persons intrusted with public Money, by or for the Use of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expediture of the same, and to pay such Parts thereof as they shall be chargeable with into the State Treasury:

We, the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners for the County of Chester, to liquidate, audit, adjust, and settle the Accounts of the Commissioners of confiscated Estates, and also the Accounts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of said County:

Pursuant thereto, we hereby request all the Commissioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well those that have been in Office, and now are not, as those now in Office, that have not already settled their Accounts, to meet us at the House of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this Instant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALER DAVIS, Commissioners. 1110.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS an Advertisement lately appeared in the New-Jersey Gazette, signed John Sparkes and Samuel Kaighn, Commissioners for real Estates of certain fugitives and offenders in the County of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, and amongst other Estates mentioned to be Sold, at sundry times and places, in said Advertisement, is the undermentioned, "On Wednesday, the 21st of July, at the House of William Eldridge, Inn-keeper, in Greenwich Township, one undivided moiety or equal half part of 137 Acres of Cedar, Ash, and other Swamp, on Repaupa Creek, in said Township: About 10 Acres of Cedar Swamp, at or near Baum's Pond, also about 52 Acres of Marsh or Meadow, part cleared and in good Order, being part of the Repaupa Marsh fronting the River Delaware; all late the Property of John Hinchman &c." (As the said Commissioners are pleased in said Advertisement to file it.)

These are therefore to give Notice to all whom it may concern, that the said John Hinchman had no legal right or property whatsoever in the above mentioned 52 acres of marsh or meadow, fronting on Delaware river; and whereas the said 52 acres is part of a survey of a tract of land made for one William Roydon, about the year 1688, and is now on record in Sharp's book of maps and draughts in the Surveyor General's office at Burlington, in the state aforesaid, containing in all 78 acres or thereabouts; and whereas a Warrant was granted by the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey aforesaid, on or about the 4th day of November last, to the heirs and assigns of the said William Roydon, for re-surveying the said 78 acres of marsh and meadow aforesaid; and whereas on or about the 12th day of December last past a re-survey was made by the power and authority above mentioned, and a legal and peaceable possession was taken of the said premises by the subscriber, on the said 12th day of December, and a family put into possession thereof as a tenant to the heirs and assigns of the said William Roydon; and whereas on the 10th day of April last, the said Council of Proprietors, did confirm the said re-survey to be legal, for the heirs and assigns of William Roydon aforesaid, and is recorded in the Surveyor General's office at Burlington, in book 2, folio 297 and 298, which will at large appear. And I do hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing any part of the said 52 acres of marsh and meadow, or any other part so advertised by the said Commissioners, as the property of John Hinchman aforesaid, that is contained within the boundaries of the said survey made about 1688, and the re-survey made in the year 1778, for the heirs and assigns of said William Roydon, as a suit at law will be commenced against the said Commissioners and against all other persons who may have, or shall hereafter act, by, from, or under the said Commissioners, contrary to the laws of the state aforesaid, in barring the legal heir or his assigns from the possession of the said 78 acres of marsh and meadow, or any part thereof, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at Mount-Pleasant, in the County of Burlington, and State aforesaid, the second day of July, 1779.

JOHN LEE,

Agent for the Heirs and Assigns of WILLIAM ROYDON.

* * The said Agent, or his attorney, will appear at the day and place of sale, and shew their claims.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey aforesaid, that they are requested to meet at the house of James Esdall, tavern-keeper in Burlington aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August next, at ten o'clock in morning, to deliberate on matters of the utmost importance to the Proprietors in general, within the said Western Division, therefore it is requested none will fail in making their appearance on the day and time aforesaid.

† 2 w.

JOHN LEE,

Agent, and a considerable Proprietor in the said Western Division.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
The ADDRESS of the Officers of the Second Battalion of Chester County Militia, in the name of said Battalion,
Humbly sheweth,

THAT it hath given us great uneasiness to see such unwearied pains as have been taken to overthrow our excellent constitution, and such a load of reproach as has been thrown on those who stepped forth in the support of good order and government, in the exercise of both legislative and executive powers in this Commonwealth.

The honourable Board, of which your Excellency is President, is very justly intitled to the countenance and support of every virtuous citizen in this State, for their firmness, integrity and diligence in managing the public business thereof.

But we observe that a set of men, who by their influence and public writings have endeavoured to throw the State into anarchy at several critical periods, have marked your Excellency as the object of their vengeance, and instead of joining the body of the best whigs in thanking you for preferring the public weal to your own private ease and emolument, have endeavoured to plant thorns in the chair of office, with a view either to make you resign or render your situation miserable; but be assured that these measures have increased the number of your friends, and heightened their attachment to you in your exalted station.

Permit us to assure your Excellency, that, as we have taken up arms in defence of our just rights against the encroachments of a venal Parliament, a corrupt Ministry, and a tyrannical Prince, and are determined to support our independence with our lives and fortunes; so we also engage in like manner to support and encourage our Legislative and Executive Bodies in the exercise of their respective powers, and to abide by our frame of government till something in it more dangerous to our liberties appears than hitherto has done, or it is the general sense of the good people of this State to alter or abolish the same.

And as we have been among the foremost in taking the field against the common enemy, so we are happy in having your Excellency to be Commander in Chief of all the forces in this State; your military character being far above our commendation. And finally, we declare our readiness to follow you against all enemies to our just rights, privileges, and to good order, under whatsoever denomination they may appear. And we hereby give our testimony against all who have trampled upon the law, and opposed the proper officers of government, whether in this county or any other part of the State.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, on this 24th of May, 1779.

David Mackey, Lieut. Colonel; David Hayes, Major; James Fulton, James Anderson, John McKee, John Briens, Ephraim Blackburn, Captains; John Thomson, James Boyd, Arthur Andrews, Robert Thomson, Lieutenants; Jeremiah Simpson, and John Douglas, Esquires.

His EXCELLENCY'S Answer.

GENTLEMEN, Walnut-street, June 21, 1779.
THE favourable sentiments you have been pleased to express in your address demand my early and grateful acknowledgments.

Should our inveterate enemies persevere in their cruel system of desolation and distress, and make it necessary to call forth the militia to the field, I am persuaded you will obey the call of honour and duty with alacrity and cheerfulness.

To partake of your danger and fatigue will be both my duty and pleasure, as the love and service of our common country is, I trust, the ruling principle of our conduct. My best wishes will attend you in every station as citizens and soldiers; and that we may all prove worthy of and properly prize the blessings of Liberty and Independence, vouchsafed us by the favour of Divine Providence, is the unfeigned wish of, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and very obedient humble Servant,
JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.

THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened shop in Arch-street, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the business, in all its various branches, having a tolerable supply of materials, in hopes to give satisfaction; those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on the greatest care and punctuality.

Said MORGAN informs his former kind Customers in the Southern States, that their commands shall be duly adhered to.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton township, Lancaster county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut township, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some shares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster. 4 W.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

RUN away about 14 months ago, and went into Philadelphia, whilst the British troops were there, a young Negroe, named PEG, about 20 years old, very lusty of her age, was born in Chester county, there is great reason to believe she is in, or at no great distance from, Philadelphia, possibly in the Jerseys; as she was seen last winter in the market. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so that I may have her again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, on applying to Colonel WILLIAM HENRY, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Thornbury, Chester county. PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Any person who harbours or conceals her may depend upon the severest prosecution. 1 W.

Cecil County, Maryland, July 2, 1779.

WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a sharp back, and a star on each flank, the one plainier than the other. Whoever secures said horse, and sends timely notice to the subscriber, so that I may get him again, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction. 4 W.

JAMES FINLEY.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, near the Head of North-East, Cecil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim built, and his wife RACHEL, with a young child, she is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has some of her fore teeth out, has a very four look and is very bold and saucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a pass with them and may change their names and pass for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or secure them in any goal on the continent, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779.

JOHN HALL.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED away, on the 20th of June last, from the subscriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile stone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the spots on his body, his near eye was sore when he went away, and it ran considerably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and shod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, strong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near shoulder and buttock R, a short bushy mane, which hangs on both sides, and has a white speck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can also trot but it is but seldom; shod all round. Whoever secures said Horses, so that the owner gets them again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HELLINGS. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near shoulder and buttock G B, the brand on the shoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather short, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old shoes on before, one of them broke, the off side of his back is hurt with the hindmost part of the pad of the saddle, four years old last fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up said horse and the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by

July 4, 1779.

GEORGE BRINTON.

Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant lad, calls himself Benjamin Russell, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almost new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn shoes, and brass buckles. All masters of vessels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

MICHAEL BISHOP.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ashton township, Chester county, in the night of the 2d of July inst. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace some little, with a short bushy tail, galloped on the upper part of the nigh shoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to justice, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only. paid by

JOSEPH PENNELL. †

HEAD QUARTERS, June 13, 1779.

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expense: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands,

State of New-York, June 14, 1779.

To be LETT, on Freehold Security, About Three Thousand Pounds.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 15th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trousers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

June 24, 1779.

EDWARD WELLS.

All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

†

AMOS MATLACK.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be sold by way of public vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey;

THE following very valuable horses, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horse Frederick, full blood, not inferior to any horse in this State. Also the noted young Figure, 5 years old this spring, in the very best order, and remarkably swift. The well known grey mare, 3 years old this spring, called the Irish mare, a half blood, likewise very swift. One other mare of Bullyreck breed, very handsome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horses, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good security, if required, by the public's very humble servant.

SETH BOWEN.

New-Jersey, ff.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Samuel Ingerfoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the schooner Maria Ta Page, and a schooner Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog Island, and part of her cargo taken out by the hands, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Bristol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle christole seal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any person who has found the said Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Bristol, or the Subscriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15.

WILLIAM TURNBULL.

TO BE SOLD,

For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating

PAPER CURRENCY,

AN INVOICE OF GOODS,

well chosen for the present Season, amongst which are LINENS; plain, spotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; Striped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in TRENTON, A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who shall receive the highest Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Messrs. STYNER and CIST, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber, at the said Manufactory.

Trenton, June 22, 1779.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted found. Enquire of the Printers. †

June 26, 1779.

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collar, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid.

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of August next, on the premises,

A TRACT, in Lancaster county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about seven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of said land, there is a sufficient fall for a mill of any other kind of water works; there is on the premises a log dwelling-house, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent springs; the soil is well adapted for farming, and the title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by

June 23, 1779.

THOMAS HUGHES, and ROGER KIRK. †

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

6 W.

MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUGHNER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia. GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. 8 w.

Cecil County, Maryland, June 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one half cleared, twelve acres meadow, mostly watered, a stone house, well finished, and other necessary improvements, the situation is healthy and six miles north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it suits the purchaser.

Amenia, May 29, 1779.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutchess county, and State of New-York: And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle, that there may be a complete settlement as soon as possible.

DAVID DOTY, Administrator.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hosham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SIMPSON. †

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of Nicholas Smith, of Northampton township, Burlington county, eloped on the 27th of May last, with one Samuel Roberts, of said place, and were seen near Spicer's bridge, about a mile from Cooper's ferry; she has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was Sarah Gabb. These are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all persons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

NICHOLAS SMITH.